that is, Rs. 7,841, and the approximate amount that can be realised is Rs. 28,300. So it comes to Rs. 35,000.

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

This is not a profitable transaction after all. Why should the Government continue this elephant catching operation?

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

I do not understand the question, Sir.

PRESIDENT.

From the figures furnished by you, the member thinks that it is not a profitable transaction. Rs. 7,841 for 5 elephants and Rs. 28,300 for the remaining ones would come to Rs. 36,141, and against it the expenses come to Rs. 36,145—8—10. So it works at a loss of 4 and odd rupees.

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

Some of the elephants are earning ones. They earn every year two hundred or three hundred rupees. That is not included in this.

PRESIDENT.

He says that is not at all a concern which does not give profit.

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON

It is a profitable concern. That earning is not included here. By the sale of 5 elephants we have got Rs. 7,000 and we have got only 9 more elephants remaining, and the approximate value of these is Rs. 28,000.

PRESIDENT.

These elephants are earning a specified amount every year on account of hire for processions, etc. We are getting a profit, you see.

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

We get about Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 by the earnings of these elephants, and the value of these elephants increases every year.

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

So this elephant catching operation is a profitable concern?

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

Of course.

The Plantation of Teak.

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

201. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) The actual number of teak plants usually planted in an area of 100 acres;

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(b) The number of years they take for attaining maturity;

(c) The initial expense for planting the said 100 acres, and the annual average expenditure till they become fit for felling,

(d) The approximate number of candies that could be had from the above said 100 acres at the time of maturity;

(e) The average approximate amount that could be realised by the sale of the entire forest growth of 100 acres from the Forest Reserve ?

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

(a) The number cannot be accurately fixed. It depends mainly upon the planting distance between two plants. If the distance is, say, 6' x 6', the number of plants will be 1,210.

(b) If 'maturity' refers to high class timber, the period varies from 80 to 120 years according to the nature of the soil.

(c) The initial expense comes to about Rs. 5,500 in ordinary places and Rs. 8,000 in malarial tracts for 100 acres.

The annual maintenance charges per acre for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years will be Rs. 6, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 4 respectively in ordinary places and Rs. 8, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 respectively in malarial tracts. From the 5th year fire-tracing and from the 10th, thinnings according to the necessity of the crop existing at each stage, have to be attended to. Fire-tracing will cost about Rs. 15 a year. Thinning expenditure cannot be determined beforehand.

(d) About 25,000 candies in the best soil and about 24,000 in the worst.

(e) Rs. 15,000.

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

"The average approximate amount that could be realised by the sale of the entire forest growth of 100 acres from the Forest Reserve". Can we not get a recurring income from this 100 acres, if it is allowed to grow?

Mr K. GOVINDA MENON.

Then you won't get this Rs. 150 maximum. If it is allowed to be a reserve forest for about 50 to 60 years, we would not get anything.

Mr T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

After 60 years, we may get a recurring income.

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

Expenditure and not income.

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Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

If the interest on this amount is calculated, and if the forest is allowed to grow, then, after full growth for 50 years, we get another income. How will it be a profitable concern?

PRESIDENT.

If I understand the member right, first of all, you see, from certain specified areas of teak trees, we get certain amounts at the end of a certain term, and you have given that figure. Now his point is this :—Suppose you don't incur this expenditure. You don't get this income also, if you allow the forests to be in its present condition without spending any money. At the end of a certain term you will get a certain amount.

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

After 7 or 8 years. It is a question of comparative cost and expenditure.

PRESIDENT.

The figures will show that.

Mr. K. GOVINDA MENON.

In the case of teak plantations, we begin to get revenue from about the 20th year up to the end, whereas in the natural forest we have to wait till the 50th or 60th year. In the first 10 years we don't get anything. By the 20th year we begin to get revenue by the thinning process. So it must be allowed to grow. After some time we get something year after year.

PRESIDENT.

Probably the answer is not convincing

Mr T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

Sir, I shall work out the figure.

The Appointment of a Munshi for the Legislative Council.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുഞ്ഞുമുഹമ്മദ്.

202. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് അറിയാത്ത കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പർമാർക്ക് യോഗനടവടികൾ ഗ്രഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്ന് ഒരു മുൻഷിയെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് സദയം നിയമിക്കുമോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ. ടി. കെ. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.

അങ്ങനെ മറ്റൊരിടത്തും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഏതുവിധവും ഇവിടെ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാൻ സൌകര്യമില്ല. സന്ദേഹവിഷയം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതുമില്ല.

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